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THE REFLECTOR.

[From the Christian Spectator.]

THE LOVE OF GOD

Is the moving principle of christianity; but in the present day, I fear, much misunderstood. It is too often considered as an emotion which terminates in itself.

The love of God may be considered as a principle of operation in two ways. It may be regarded as a *glow of sentiment*, a *gush of feeling*, which leads the professor to meditate on the divine excellencies and lose himself in secret communion with the Deity. This love may be called *contemplated love*. It is a passive feeling; it operates most powerfully when a man is most abstracted from the world.

But there is another species of divine love, a principle, which, though far less glowing, *touches and controls* all the springs of a good man's conduct. This may be called *active love*; it is a very latent principle, considered in itself; but it is very powerful, considered as a quality of others' actions.

Now the question is, which of these principles is the most unambiguous fountain of virtue? In which of these regions is fancy most prone to play her illusions and blend her colorings? The former of these principles is so uncertain, that often in sick people, I have seen it confounded with the influence of opium. We may meditate, it is true. David meditated and glowed; but to prove ourselves Christians we must act. The first of these principles may be right; the last cannot be wrong.

A SHORT SERMON.

When awake, I am still with Thee. Ps. 139, 18.

As soon as we awake, our hearts should be in heaven. We should leave our hearts with God over night, that we may find them with God in the morning. We owe God the first fruits of our reason, before we think of other things; for every day is but the lesser circle of our lives. We should begin with God, before earthly things encroach upon us, and season our hearts with the thoughts of His holy presence. That is the means to make the fear of God abide upon us all the day after: And thus to exercise our reason again upon Him, is some recompense for those hours spent in sleep, wherein we showed no act of thankfulness to Him.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

In 1754, he was stationed at Alexandria, with his regiment, the only one in the colony, of which he was colonel. There happened at that time to be an election in Alexandria for members of the Assembly, and the ballot ran high between Col. George Fairfax and Mr. William Elzey. Washington was on the side of Fairfax, and Mr. Wm. Paine headed the friends of Elzey. In the course of the contest, Washington grew very warm, (for his passions naturally were terrible, though a wise regard to duty, i. e. honor and happiness, soon reduced them to proper command,) and unluckily said something to Mr. Paine, who, though but a cub in size was a lion in heart, elevated his shalalah, and at a blow extended our hero on the ground. News was soon carried to the regiment that their Colonel was murdered by the mob. On the passions of the soldiers who donated on their commander, such a report fell at once like a flash of lightning on a magazine of gunpowder. In a moment the whole regiment was under arms and in rapid motion towards the town, burning for vengeance. During this time, Washington had been liberally plied with cold water, acids, and volatiles; and happily for Mr. Paine and his party was so far recovered as to go out and meet his enraged soldiers, who crowded round him with faces of honest joy to see him alive again. After thanking them for such an evidence of attachment to him, he assured them that he was not hurt in the least, and begged them by their love of him and of their duty, to return peaceably to their barracks. As for himself he went to his room generously chastising his passion, which had thus struck out a spark that had like to have thrown the whole town into a flame. And feeling himself the aggressor of Mr. Paine, he resolved to make him the honorable reparation of asking his pardon. No sooner had he made this heroic resolution, than, recovering that delicious gaiety which ever accompanies good purposes in a virtuous mind, he went to a ball that night, and behaved as pleasantly as though nothing had happened. Early next morning he wrote a polite note of invitation to Mr. Paine to meet him at the tavern. Paine took it for a challenge and repaired to the tavern in full expectation of smelling gunpowder.

But what was his surprise to see, on entering the chamber, in lieu of a brace of pistols, a decanter of wine and a pair of glasses on the table. Washington arose to meet him, and offering him his hand with a smile, began: "Mr. Paine, to err sometimes is nature, to rectify error is always glory; I believe I was wrong in the affair of yesterday; you have had, I think, some satisfaction, and if you deem that sufficient, there is my hand, let us be friends."

An act of such sublime virtue produced its proper effect on the mind of Mr. Paine, who from that moment, became the most enthusiastic admirer and friend of Washington, and for his sake, ready at any time to charge up to a battery of two and forty pounds.

Would our youth but be persuaded to act in a style so correct and so heroic, our papers would no longer shock us with accounts of elegant young men murdering each other, on false principles of honor, and by one desperate deed, amercing themselves of all present pleasure, and of future hope. Would they but exert the courage, the only true courage, to stamp into immediate silence the clamors of brutish passion, and to leap at the sacred call of duty, they might long live as good children, to equal the hopes of their fond parents; as good citizens, with their virtues to enrich their country; as good husbands, to bless the sex they were born to love and protect; and at length, like Washington attain to good old age, "crowned with riches and with honors."

A life how glorious! to its country dear, Her first in council, and her first in war: May his example all our sons inspire! And from their father's history, catch his fire.

Our Coast & Harbors.

The National Intelligencer has published recently the "Revised Report of the Board of Engineers on the defence of the Sea Board," from which we republish such parts as embrace the coast of Maine.

THE NORTHEASTERN SECTION OF THE COAST.

The Northeastern section is characterized by its serrated coast and its numerous harbors; and, though differing in these respects entirely from the other sections, is no less distinguished, in its climate, by the prevalence, at certain seasons, of dense and lasting fogs. The extent of this section measuring, where the breaks in the coasts are abrupt, from point to point, is about 500 miles; while a straight line from Cape Cod to Quoddy Head, is hardly half that distance. The Eastern half of this coast is singularly indented by deep bays, the shores being universally rocky, and having numerous islands surrounded by deep water which not only add to the number of harbors, but afford an interior navigation perfectly understood by the hardy sailors of the country, and measurably secured by its intricacies, and the other dangers of this foggy and boisterous region, from interruption by an enemy. The Western half, though it has two very prominent capes, and a few deep bays, is much less broken in its outline than the Eastern. It is covered by few islands in comparison, but contains, nevertheless, several excellent harbors.

Considering the scarceness of the population in the Eastern part of the State of Maine; the little comparative value of any existing establishment there; the proximity of a province of another power, within which is situated an important post of naval rendezvous; the Board think it would be inexpedient to undertake, under present circumstances at least, the defence by permanent works, of any position to the East of Mount Desert Island; especially as the capture of any work there, whereof the strength would be proportionate to the importance of the place covered, might, owing to its destitution of succor, be easily achieved by an enemy; who would not fail to profit of its situation to harass both our commercial and naval operations.

MOUNT DESERT ISLAND. Situated between Frenchman's and Penobscot bays, and centrally as respects the Kennebec and St. Croix rivers; having a capacious and safe roadstead, affording anchorage for first rate vessels; easily accessible from the sea; and being easily defended by batteries; offers a station superior to all others on this portion of the coast for a navy of an enemy. From this point his cruisers can act with great effect against the navigation of the Eastern coast, especially that of Maine; and his enterprises of every kind, can be conducted, with little loss of time, against any point he may select. These considerations, added to the advantages which would result from possessing our-

selves of a naval station which would enable us to assume the offensive, should our political relations again make it necessary, in the immediate vicinity of a formidable provincial establishment of another Power; together with the necessity of providing places of succor on a part of the coast where vessels are so frequently perplexed in their navigation by the prevailing fogs; lead the Board to the conclusion, that the fortification of this roadstead, in a strong manner, is indispensable.

From the incomplete state of the surveys, however, they are not at present able to state the particular modes, nor the expense of the defences.

PENOBSCOT BAY. The next important part of this coast, proceeding Westward, is Penobscot bay. Upon this bay, and upon the river of the same name, flowing into it, are situated several flourishing towns and villages. Of the many bays which intersect this coast, the Penobscot is the one which presents the greatest number of safe and extensive anchorages; their number, indeed, is such as to render it inexpedient to attempt, under present circumstances, the defence of any of them. Unless all were fortified, which would involve an expense out of all proportion to the objects secured thereby, an enemy would find all the shelter he could desire in either of the neglected harbors; while the local interests which would be covered by the defence of either, are not regarded as being yet of sufficient amount to excite the cupidity of an enemy; especially considering the protection afforded by an establishment at Mount Desert Island, against all minor enterprises.

It is necessary, however, to protect the valuable commerce of the bay and river, and to afford a secure retreat for such vessels as, endangered by an enemy, may be enabled to place themselves under the protection of the works to the right or left of the bay. The lowest point at which this object can be accomplished, without great expense, is at the narrows of the river, opposite Bucksport; and the Board have accordingly presented a project for a fort at that position, accompanied by a memoir and estimate: the expense is estimated at \$100,000.

THE SHEEP'S CUT. About thirty-five miles west of the Penobscot, is the Sheep's Cut, a deep and capacious indentation of the coast, on which, fourteen miles from the ocean, and near the head of deep water, stands the town of Wiscasset. The town is of considerable importance to the commerce of Maine, and should be fortified; the rather, as the works (placed in their proper situation, from four to seven miles below the town) will cover a very excellent harbor of refuge for ships of war as well as merchantmen. The works heretofore erected, namely, Fort Edgecomb, and a battery opposite, are too weak, and are placed too near the town to fulfil their object. The surveys here not being completed, no projects have yet been made by the Board.

THE KENNEBEC RIVER. This river, which is one of the largest in the Eastern States, enters the sea nearly midway between Cape Cod and the mouth of St. Croix. It rises near the sources of the Chaudiere, a tributary of the St. Lawrence, and may one day serve as a line of operations against Quebec. The situation and extent of this river, the value of its products, and the active commerce of the flourishing town of Bath, lying about 12 miles from the sea, as well as the excellence of the harbor within its mouth, will not permit us to neglect its defence; the surveys, however, as in the case of the Sheep's Cut and Mount Desert Island, being in an unfinished state, no projects have as yet been made. The present fort, which is on the west bank, near the mouth, is very small, and is commanded by a ridge within pistol shot.

PORTLAND. A little to the northwest of Cape Elizabeth, and at the mouth of Fore river, is the town of Portland. The protection of the town, of the merchantmen, and of the ships of war which may be stationed there to guard the coast, or which may enter for safety—all of them important objects—may be secured, as an inspection of the map of the town and harbor will show, by occupying Fort Preble Point, House Island, Hog Island Ledge, and Fish Point. At the same time, if the two channels, to the west and east of Hog Island Ledge, can be obstructed at small expense, which is hardly a matter of doubt, although some final surveys are wanting to decide this point, there will be no necessity for a battery on the Ledge; and Fish Point need only be occupied

by such works as may be thrown up in time of war.

The projects of the Board contemplate the preservation of Fort Preble and Fort Scammel, and the erection of new works, having proper relations of defence with these.

The expense of the new works is stated in their estimate at 135,000 dollars, not including the defence of the Hog Island Channel, the mode of which is yet undetermined.

Miscellaneous Items.

MR. RANDOLPH.

The Democratic Press contains half a column of something which passes for extracts from a London letter, touching upon the character of Mr. Randolph. A few passages we consider it our duty to quote. They need no comment. We will not say that they carry falsehood upon their face, for that is unnecessary; but we ask Alderman Binus himself, whether he believes them?—Noah.

"England is fast approaching to despotism," says he, and America is following the same course. America is only fit for white bears and camels. In ten years, mark my words, there will be a division of the United States, the south will have the Chesapeake, and will consist of Virginia, &c. eleven States in all. *I'll be damned if I would not rather be governed by the English than the Yankees.* The poor children should not be instructed to read. We want brutes in the human shape, and who are so fit as those children abandoned by their parents? The United States will take Mexico, they have a right to do so. A few Virginian and Kentucky riflemen, would take Bolivar and all South America. I hate improvements. Damn the steam-boats, I wish they were all blown up. I wish there was not a single turnpike road in Virginia. I would rather have a drunken man for my daughter, than one over sober. *I would shoot all my negroes if every body else would theirs.* It is the only way to get rid of two millions of negroes. *I could shoot all mine in two hours.* I will shoot any man who comes to collect revenue on my estate. I never say I am an American. I always say I am a Virginian, so I am. The other States are no more to me than any neutral country. The Yankees are the greatest scoundrels on the face of the earth."

[From the New-York Statesman.]

The Richmond Whig gives the offensive words which produced the call from Mr. Clay upon Mr. Randolph. They were uttered in secret session, and we do not learn how they have got into the newspapers. "*Verba volant*," is however a favorite quotation with the Virginian Senator. The words are these:

Extract from Mr. Randolph's speech in the Senate of the United States. This man—(maakind I crave your pardon)—this worm—(little animals forgive the insult)—was spit out of the womb of meanness—was raised to higher life than he was born to—for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him to the Secretaryship of State.

Contempt has the property of descending, but the steps far short of him. She would die before she could reach him. He dwells below her fall.

I would hate him if I did not despise him—it is not what he is, but where he is, that puts my thoughts in action. That ALPHABET which writes the names of *Thersites*, of *Blackguard*, of *Squalidity*, refuses her letters for him.

That mind which thinks on what it cannot express, can scarcely think of him. An *Hyperbole* for meanness would be an *ellipsis* for clay.

Want of good HUSBANDRY. At the Cattle Show at Concord, (N. H.) premiums were awarded for the best Farms. In relation to one of them, the viewing committee, in their report, made the following remark:—

"This farm appears to be cultivated with great care, and much good judgment in agriculture; but the committee are of opinion, that the owner is in fault in one essential particular, and they hope that an indirect allusion to it will be sufficient for him to correct the error. There is no commodity on a farm so useful and so pleasing to the farmer—nothing in this life, on which he can so safely rest his hopes of comfort in future years—as a company of healthy, robust and promising boys. A farmer rarely succeeds well without a wife. A solitary journey is always a tiresome and a cheerless one."

Messrs. RUSSELL & HUNT. In reference to a paragraph now going the rounds of the public papers, stating in substance that the Hon. Jonathan Russell had withdrawn his libel suit against Seth Hunt, it may be proper to say, we are correctly informed that the suit is

not withdrawn, but will speedily be brought to issue. The cause of the delay, hitherto, has been a failure, on the part of the commissioners, appointed to take evidence in England, to execute their commission. The commissions to France has been returned executed, and it is Mr. Russell's intention to proceed to trial, with but a very little further delay for the evidence from England.

[Boston Statesman.]

DUELLING. An association to suppress or lessen the frequency of this barbarous practice, has been formed in Charleston, South Carolina. A meeting for that purpose was called by a circular signed by fourteen clergymen of various denominations, at the head of whom we notice Bishop Bowen, of the episcopal church, and Bishop England, of the catholic church. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers chosen:—

Maj. General Thomas Pinckney, President.
John Julius Pringle, Esq. Henry Deuss, Esq. and Judge Lee, Vice Presidents.
Colonel Matthew I. Keith, Secretary and Treasurer.

John Smith, a revolutionary pensioner, 86 years old, has presented a petition to the Legislature of Rhode Island, praying to be relieved from *guardianship*, representing that he had no property, and that his guardians allowed him but \$58 from his pension, which was \$400, obliging him to perform manual labor for subsistence.

FEMALE EDUCATION. A correspondent of the N. Y. American complains that his daughter has been in a "fashionable boarding-school" three years, and is solving problems in algebra; and yet she cannot solve a sum in the rule of three—he says she knows something about ancient history, but has not "got to modern history yet"—she can neither speak nor write English, but then she is studying French and Italian—and she cannot go to school in the afternoon in the same dress she wore in the morning!

NO MISTAKE. The Lexington (Kentucky) Public Advertiser, says "there now stands on the bank of the Ohio river, in the State of Indiana, opposite the mouth of the Salt River, a sycamore tree, which has stabled fourteen head of horses at one time, with ample room. It takes seventy-five long paces to go round its trunk, and you may, with perfect ease, turn a fourteen foot pole in the inside of its cavity."

MARRYING A STEP-DAUGHTER. A man has been convicted and sentenced in Maryland, for marrying the daughter of his late wife. They were residents of Baltimore, and attempted to evade the law by going to Pennsylvania to have the ceremony performed.

A naked female Infant was found by the side of a fence in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 6th instant. It was carried into a neighboring house, and expired in about an hour.

THE LAW. Lawyers cannot be expected at the moment to answer at least one quarter of the questions which are put to them. The statutes of this country (England) occupy 45,000 close quarto pages, and the reports of common law decisions continually referred to are contained in no less than 55,000 other pages. So that the standard of evidential books of legal authority consists of about 100,000 pages. These books are of course exclusive of the different abridgments and treatises of law, and arguments and comments on legal decisions. Of these, Vesey's, Comyn's, and Bacon's Works contain a quantity of type equal to 200,000 common octavo pages.

The salary of the Master of the Rolls, in England, is eight thousand pounds sterling per annum, with a first rate residence, a chapel attached, and a chaplain to perform service. The office is held during good behaviour.

As the question is frequently asked—how wide is the river Thames at the spot where the tunnel is constructing under that river, we are enabled to state that it is thirteen hundred feet. There are two roads to be constructed under the bed of the river, one passing to, and the other from London; and they are to be connected by passages. The whole subterranean region, which has at this time proceeded one hundred and seventy feet, is well lighted with gas.

Sir Walter Scott, it is said, is shortly to be married to a lady of immense wealth, a maiden sister to Mr. Bruce. Printer to the King for Scotland.

FOREIGN.

Translations from French Journals to Sept. 28th, received at Boston.

AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA.

Moscow, Sept. 3. His Imperial Majesty has issued a Manifesto, declaring that the succession to the Russian throne, as laid down by the Emperor Paul in 1797, shall remain unchanged in principle; and in virtue of it, has declared, that the Grand Duke Michael shall be placed at the head of the Government, during the minority of any son who may survive the present Emperor, or be born to him after his death, and in the event of his leaving no issue, the succession to the Crown shall be with the Grand Duke Michael. [The Grand Duke Constantine has assented to this arrangement. Emperor Nicholas has a son born in April 1818. The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor, was born in 1798.]—Cent.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6. The announcement of the Coronation of their Imperial Majesties, which took place on Sunday last at Moscow, was made to our citizens by salutes of artillery, ringing of bells, and every demonstration of joy worthy of the august solemnity.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who was not expected to be present at the Coronation, arrived in Moscow on the 26th, and was welcomed by his Imperial relatives in the most affectionate manner. The Emperor was one of the first to bid him welcome, and their meeting was the first which has taken place since the magnanimous event took place, which has exalted the Grand Duke so highly in the opinion of the whole world.

GREEK AND TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Paris, Sept. 28. Most of the accounts from the theatre of hostile operations in Greece and the Islands, from their contradictions and refutations by those of later dates, appear to have been close fabrications to effect objects in Germany, France, &c. to influence on the one hand the Greek funds, and on the other the Greek subscriptions. As much as we love the cause of Greece, we love the cause of truth much more, and will not retail apparent fabrications.

The Greek Committee is in regular correspondence with the Authorities in the Morea, and their despatches make no mention of many of the events reported. Some of these accounts aver, that Ibrahim Pacha had overrun the principal part of the Morea, and was making arrangements, in co-operation with a division of the Turkish fleet, to make a descent on the important Greek Island of Hydra, while the Captain Pacha diverted the attention of the Greek fleet by a *russe de guerre* at Samos; and that the Seraskier continued the siege of Athens. Others assert, that the Greek Chiefs were making headway in the Morea, and had strong garrisons in Napoli, Malvossia, and Corinth; and that Col. Fabvier had driven the Turks from Attica.

The hostile operations by sea are also variously reported. A *Mylène* article, of the 12th Aug. announces, that the Captain Pacha, with a squadron of 30 sail, arrived there on the 9th, and departed on the next day; and mentions the fact of the Greeks having thrown away three fire-ships on them. A *Tina* article of July 27th, notices the arrival there and at the neighboring Islands of fugitives from Samos, who reported, that the Turks were to land 18,000 troops on the Island the 25th July, and that the British Commodore, HAMILTON, had recommended to the Islanders to defend it to the last extremity. A letter from Rhodes of the 29th July, mentions, that on the 15th twenty-three Turkish vessels arrived at Navarino with supplies for Ibrahim Pacha; and that this chief, having overrun the district of Monia, was master of the whole interior of the Morea.

Many reports are circulated of the refractory spirit exhibited by the Janizaries in several of the Turkish provinces, and particularly at Widdin; but those which relate to the insubordination of those troops in Smyrna, Salonica, &c. have proved to have been sheer fabrications.

A fire broke out in Constantinople the 31st August, and continued raging the 3d September, the date of the last accounts. The palace of the Grand Vizier, and other palaces and mosques, and several thousand houses, from the walls of the Seraglio to the Sea of Marmora, embracing a very wealthy part of the suburbs, were said to be destroyed. The event was reported to have been the work of an incendiary, and the good Mussulmen considered it a judgment of Heaven for the late destruction of the Janizaries. The Sultan and his friends thought otherwise, and considered it one of those calamities which had often occurred in the city, which were always exaggerated, and the effects of which were speedily repaired.

One of the reports of the day is, that Com. HAMILTON has announced to the Greek Congress, that the European Powers had authorized the British Ambassador at Constantinople to negotiate a speedy pacification between the Porte and the Greeks.

Paris, [Etoile] Sept. 28. The news we published of the late destructive fire

in Constantinople, was from an authentic source, and made no mention of the calamity having been occasioned by an incendiary, or of any tumult on the occasion. Some of our contemporaries who copied our news, have made the above additions, the coinage of their own brains. In pointedly contradicting them, on the best authority, we can only lament that such attempts are made to deceive the public.

Our advices from Constantinople inform that the Porte had received several expresses from the Camp of Redschid Pacha, giving official advices of the capture of Athens on the 15th August, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the garrison, the greatest part of which were killed. Gouras had shut himself up in the Acropolis, and had provisions to sustain a long siege. The Sultan does not attach so much importance to the fall of Athens as to the further news of the voluntary submission of thirty-two villages in Attica, which have sent deputies to the Seraskier (Redschid Pacha) with promises to remain peaceable, and their submission had been accepted.

RHODES, [1 Turkish Island] July 29. We have authentic advices from the Morea.—An Egyptian schooner arrived here yesterday direct from Navarin, in 10 days, and landed a messenger from Ibrahim Pacha, with despatches for Constantinople. The Messenger relates, that Ibrahim had taken the last district of the Mainotes, which made him master of the whole interior of the Morea.—That the Greeks were concentrated in Napoli di Romania, Corinth, and Napoli di Malvossia, all on or near the seaboard.—That on the 15th July, the Captain Bey arrived at Napoli, with 23 Turkish vessels of war, sent by the Captain Pacha to co-operate with the Egyptian Chief.—That it was known at Navarin that Ibrahim was forming an expedition, to be conveyed by the above squadron, and the Egyptian vessels left there, for the attack of Hydra; and that the Captain Pacha had assured him he should occupy the Greek naval force at Samos. The above schooner tarried here only 24 hours, and then sailed for Alexandria, to hasten the return of the Egyptian squadron which had proceeded there from the Morea to obtain supplies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31. This has been a memorable day. At the time when the Standard of the Prophet, after having floated over the Seraglio for three months, was about to be deposited with solemn rites in the sacred Mosque, and all hearts were rejoicing on the restoration of tranquillity, a fire broke out in a bake-house near the walls of the Seraglio, which made such rapid progress, as to put at defiance all the efforts of the population, aided and directed by the Ministers, the Vizier, and the Seraskier, to extinguish it, and it still continues to rage. The troops were under arms, and as great a degree of order was preserved as could be expected under the alarm of such a calamity. [It was not extinguished till the 3d Sept.]

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JANIZARIES.—We are permitted by an obliging friend to translate the following narrative, from an account written at Constantinople, and transmitted to Smyrna, and thence to this country. From the channel through which it was derived, we are satisfied of its authenticity, and have no doubt it will be perused with interest. [B. W. Messenger.]

The new organization of disciplined troops could not be agreeable to the Janizaries, whose power was greater than that of the Grand Signor himself. Fears that they would enter into a conspiracy were very generally spread about, and it was necessary that the government should take preventative measures against it. The 14th of the present month, [June] a conspiracy was talked of in our quarter of Galata, which was said to have been discovered in season, and to which little attention was paid. At two o'clock in the morning, however, a brisk firing was heard, which appeared to come from the quarter in which is situated the palace of the Janizary Aga. He was the object of pursuit, but he could not be found. The Tufecchi Bachi was massacred. The rebels went from there to the government palace, and not finding there the Grand Vizier, they massacred his Treasurer. A great part of the population, Armenians, Jews, Greeks, Franks, ignorant of what was passing, went to their ordinary labor, but found all the gates of the city shut. Meantime the public cries had passed over all the Turkish quarters, inviting all true believers to go armed to the Seraglio or to the Hippodrome square. Already the rebellious Janizaries had informed the Grand Signor, who was at his country seat Belkitch, of their demands; he feigned agreement to them, observed that he was going with justice, and declaring that he was going immediately to Constantinople. He went there in fact; but before his arrival, the troops of the two Pachas, who had been for some time established on the shores of the Bosphorus, had reached there in part, and continued to come in from all points of the canal, from the castles of the Black Sea, from Scutari and Cadikini. The European portion is under the command of Aga Pacha or Ali Pacha; the Asiatic portion is under that of Mehmet Pacha.

Towards eight o'clock in the morning of the 15th instant, the Grand Signor and the Grand Vizier went out of the Seraglio—the Grand Signor carrying at first himself the *Sandjak* Scherif or sacred standard, which he afterwards gave into the hands of the Vizier, who established himself on the Hippodrome square, near the Mosque of the Sultan Ahmet, accompanied by all the troops who had landed at the Seraglio; here he invited all faithful Mussulmen to unite in punishing the rebels.

The rebels united before their grand barracks on the square Ethmeidan, having performed some solemn ceremonies, being confident in their own strength, had the audacity to signify to the Grand Signor, that they would give him two hours to satisfy their demands.

The corps of the Bombardiers, Cannoneers, Bostangis, all the Turks independent of the Janizaries, and some others, who had joined the Vizier in the protection of the sacred Standard, received towards noon orders to march and exterminate the rebels—the latter soon found themselves surrounded on all sides—the combat took place between twelve and one o'clock—the first shock was very rude—already the Janizaries were on the point of taking possession of three or four pieces of cannon, but the chief of the cannoners manœuvred them so well that they were repulsed, and the Square of Ethmeidan soon swept by the canister shot. The Janizaries had then no other refuge than their barracks, from whence they made very murderous discharges. They were meantime very vigorously attacked, but to bring the affair to a more speedy termination, and to spare the blood of the true Mussulmen, the Grand Signor gave orders to set on fire the grand barracks, engaging to re-build at his own expense the houses of the individuals which might become a prey to the flames in consequence. The scene then became horrible, all the Janizaries who had taken refuge in the barracks were either massacred or burnt—the fire lasted ten hours—the barracks occupied a very large space.

The next day sixteen of the Patrols were spread over all the quarters of the city, the suburbs of Scutari and the villages of the canal, seeking and seizing all Janizaries known to be such, and leading them to the Square Ethmeidan before the Janizary Aga, who caused all the culprits to be immediately executed—in the evening tranquillity was entirely restored.

In fine, in every quarter of the city, either in the suburbs, the villages or on either shore of the Bosphorus, no disorders whatever were committed—the course of the boats was not interrupted—all the action was on the heights from the Hippodrome to the Mosque of the Sultan Ahmet from the Square of Ethmeidan to the Mosque of the Sultan Mehmet—the true believers could not receive or hide any of the rebels, under penalty of being at the same time punished as such themselves—all the Portiaffix Turks and others who were known to be Janizaries or bad subjects, were sought out, and sent back to their own country.

The Grand Signor returned to his country residence on the 17th, but he goes backward and forward from there—it appears that the government, has provided in every quarter, and that all the head ministers and the principal actors in this affair, who are closely united to the Grand Signor, have firmly resolved to terminate the grand work of the new military organization, and to conquer or die.

Yesterday the 20th, the Grand Signor was present in one of the courts of the Seraglio at the manœuvres of a body of 6000 men, of the new troops.

The Bostangis or Yamaqs from the castle and Batteries which defend the passage in the Black Sea, and who were at their posts, have taken no part in the revolt, and have kept secure the places occupied by the troops of the two Pachas who are still in the city. This body will doubtless undergo a new organization; they have taken a part in preceding revolutions.

This is the state in which we now are, very tranquil for the present. It is important to know what is going on at Adrianople, Salonica, and Aleppo, where there are many Janizaries.

The corps of Janizaries is abolished. All the signals to show where were armories of the Orta have been taken down; the barracks, vessels and coffee houses have been destroyed. It is said that from twelve to fifteen thousand of the rebels have perished. Anathema is pronounced against whoever is called a Janizary. Ali Pacha has been appointed Seraskier.—The considerable wealth which was found upon the rebels, or in the ruins of the barracks, or in the barracks which were not burnt or destroyed, has been given up to the victorious troops.

Constantinople, June 21, 1826.

DOMESTIC.

The reasons for believing in the alleged reduction of the annual revenue, [two or three millions,] grow out of the altered condition of trade, all over Europe, and in this country of course, within the last nine months—that is, since the Treasury estimates were laid before Congress and the People. In the first place, the prices of the most important articles of import have lowered within the past year. Cloths, for example, which used to be invoiced at eight dollars, are now, if we are correctly informed, invoiced at five dollars, and so on in proportion. Of course, the amount of duties on the same amount of such articles as pay duties ad valorem, in which class are embraced the great items of Woollen and Cotton Manufactures, will be less now than it was twelve months ago in the proportion which five bears to eight. This remark does not apply to the importations of the whole year, perhaps, but it applies to a certain extent, and sufficiently, as we suppose, to cause a perceptible reduction in the revenue receivable during the present year, and still more in that receivable during the next year, when the duties accruing during the present and last quarters of the year will become payable.

In the next place, merchants generally, not only here but elsewhere, have, within the last eighteen months, met with great losses. They have become disheartened, timid, and disposed to undertake less than heretofore. This we suppose to have had the effect to lessen the amount of commercial transactions, so as to reduce the quantity as well as the specific value of articles imported.

Upon these data, the revenue for the present year, and for the next year, and, perhaps, for subsequent years, we believe, may have been, and has been, over-estimated. What may have been wisely

calculated, under existing circumstances, twelve or eighteen months ago, may well disappoint expectation, if in the intervening time, those circumstances have essentially changed. Calculations of revenue from impost must always be uncertain, and this has been one of the strongest arguments in favor of direct taxation instead of relying on impost—an argument, however, which never convinced us. It always uncertain, they must be still more so, under the operation of such fluctuations in trade as we have lately seen.

National Intelligencer.

[From the Salisbury (N. C.) Carolinian.]

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE. One of the most tremendous, awful and destructive hurricanes, of which we have any record, passed through the county about 25 miles from here, in nearly east direction, on Friday evening, the 20th October. The current of wind was only about 100 yards in width. In its course it swept every thing from the ground; such was its resistless fury, that the sturdiest oaks, and the heaviest rocks, were torn from the earth, and blown like feathers before an ordinary wind. This is extravagant language, we know; but it is no more so than the reality will bear us out in using. The forest where the hurricane passed, was levelled with the ground! presenting the appearance of a meadow of luxuriant grass, with a single swath mowed through the center of it. Wherever it passed a plantation it totally annihilated every thing in its course. The greatest sufferer we have heard of, is Samuel Jones, Esq. (late sheriff of this county.) The hurricane unfortunately passed directly over the most valuable improvements on his plantation near the Yadkin river, about 24 miles above this; and it left desolation and death in its wake. His large dwelling, the kitchens, smoke-houses, negro-houses, and a great number of other out-houses, with all their contents were entirely swept from the ground where they stood, and blown off into thousands of atoms, and scattered over the country for miles around. Two negroes were killed, and another not expected to live. Fortunately a number of negroes, on hearing the coming of the wind, ran into a large barn, which was but little injured, the current of wind passing east of it. On the north side of the river, the hurricane in its course, passed directly over the farm of Mr. Jacob Hoover; swept away all his buildings, and every thing in them; and killed his daughter, aged about 11 years. We have not heard the whole extent of the hurricane.

To give some idea of the tremendous force of the wind, we can state, on the best authority, that large timbers 12 inches square, and 20 or 30 feet long, were carried 2 and 3 miles; some of the wearing apparel, blown from Mr. Jones' house, was found lodged 6 or 7 miles from there; knives and forks were blown 2 and 3 miles, and some of them stuck fast in trees at that distance, &c. We could name hundreds of other instances, seemingly as improbable as the above, which are vouched for in a way that will not admit of a doubt as to their correctness.

It is almost impossible to estimate the loss Mr. Jones has sustained; it cannot be less than \$2000.

Several petitions have been presented to the Vermont legislature, praying for the grant of lotteries—the whimsical grounds for which are thus noticed by the Vermont Patriot: "One wanted a lottery to raise \$300 because he had broken his hips, and his wife had been scalded, and they had long been confined by sickness; another wanted to raise \$1000, by lottery, because he was poor and rickety and wished for an education; a third was a 'very ingenious man' but not able to build a mill and find machine-ry and therefore wanted a lottery; a fourth was an 'honest man' who had a large family, and but one arm, and he wished for a lottery to enable him to buy a tract of land in some unsettled part of the country; and the fifth wanted a lottery to raise a reasonable sum to support himself and wife the remainder of their lives, as he had lost an arm, had no property, and was now maintained by the overseers of the poor."

[Boston States.]

Dover, (N. H.) Nov. 7.

INDIAN CORN. We have found on inquiry of intelligent agriculturists, and by our own experience, that Indian corn should be harvested as soon as possible after it has become changed to its natural yellow complexion. The advantages to be derived from early, over late cropping, are these: the grain produces a larger quantity of flour, and it is sweeter and more nutritive; to which may be added an entire saving of stalks, which is very valuable as cattle fodder.

The kernels of corn, when gathered early, have a much thinner covering of skin, and the starchy substance, which, with the skin, forms what in grinding is converted into bran, is much less in quantity than in that of late gathered corn. The difference is supposed to arise from the action of the air upon the exposed grain converting a part of the flour into that hard, branny substance which is of little or no value as an article of food.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1826.

NEW TARIFF. The question of a new Tariff, now undergoing a discussion in the papers, seems to have excited a good deal of attention in the public or at least in that part of it interested in its favor, for the discussion seems to be pretty much on one side. Much has been said and written—more than we have found leisure or inclination to read. Many sound and valuable remarks and long-drawn inferences, accompanied with much loose and fallacious reasoning, by the ignorantly presumptuous, have been laid before the public. For ourselves, we confess that we have not sufficient information on this subject nor data enough from which to draw conclusions, to inform or correct the opinions of others, or to speak with positiveness and certainty upon the measures proposed; at the same time we frankly declare, that with our present impressions and opportunities of judging, we are averse to the whole system of Tariff and commercial restrictions. We have hitherto been of the opinion, that the policy which left agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, to rise or fall, as their own importance and the interests of the community should direct, was to be preferred to that system which fostered one at the expense or to the neglect of the others. It seems that the writings of Smith and Say and others on the same subject, are looked upon by the new race of political economists, (of which hardly a paper in the Union does not furnish two or three,) as being mere speculation—the reveries of the closet, unfit for any practical purposes—that they are contradicted by experience, and at variance with facts. Yet these authors professed to base their calculations and conclusions upon undeniable facts; and who shall say that the theories of these unledged essayists have a more solid and enduring foundation than the fabrics they would destroy? It seems that the manufacturers are so well pleased with the benefits which they have received, and which they tell us have visited the whole country, from the Tariff of 1824, that they now wish for a new restriction to be laid upon the importation of Woollens. Indeed they now state, that so much are they undersold by means of foreign importations, that their factories must be stopped, unless they are protected and encouraged by government. Calculations are made, supported by mathematical demonstration, (if the data are correct,) proving, that if not our political salvation, at least our national prosperity, is in danger, unless the protecting hand of government is stretched out for the relief of our manufacturers.—There were some old maxims and established truths, or at least propositions that were considered as such, by men who enjoyed the reputation of Statesmen, and were deemed not altogether unqualified judges on these subjects, that are now treated as "the follies of the wise," and must give way to the superior intelligence of modern times, which untroubled by interest rejects antiquated theories, and substitutes modern prophecy in their place.

But this scheme of protection is not only to benefit our manufacturers, but also our agriculture. What though our farmers may be compelled to pay a higher price for articles of an inferior quality; this inconvenience is to be overbalanced by the increased demand for the products of the earth necessary to supply the wants of those engaged in manufacturing establishments. We hope it is so, and will try to believe it for the present, trusting that hereafter we may be convinced.

Notwithstanding the zeal with which the manufacturers seem resolved to push forward their claims, yet the advocates for the Bankrupt Law assert their right of being first heard and attended to by Congress. But rather than that both should fail, they have kindly offered to assist the manufacturers if they will first assist them in securing "an uniform system of Bankruptcy." Some may perhaps be at a loss to perceive any connection between the two. But that will probably appear hereafter.

THE GREEKS. Some years since, a disease, which might be called the Greek fever, prevailed in this country to a considerable extent. Many in the height of their delirium, were anxious, that overlooking all considerations of prudent policy, we should join the Greeks heart and hand in their struggle for liberty, and renew in modern times the madness and folly of the ancient crusades. When the government refused to take part in the contest, attempts were made to produce the same results, by the exertions of individuals. Money was collected for their assistance and support; societies and committees for the same purpose sprung up in every quarter of our land; all ranks and degrees united their efforts. The ragged contributions, outstripped the fondest ardor of missionary zeal even in its wildest career. Large sums were raised and warlike stores and ammunition were purchased, whether the Greeks received it all they best can tell. Freely

schoolboy, who had the Greek grammar bound to contribute to the redemption of Greece from the feelings were honest—they showed for the oppressed, and a real and ardent enemies are still it is not for the nations and wishes extinction. So no of sentiment, might suppose that, we had in her welfare, the success were probably the Greeks themselves expectations have opinion may be accounts published building of the G not look upon the affair, but one the national character cannot expect the public, we expect up to public eye receive whatever their crime may

TEACHER'S G work, (of which first number,) in ers and those in youth, with the by which they n tice. A work o attended to by tended, is calcula beneficial resul mostly profound work professes of what it offers it follows that but few instruct this work with be the commen of things. Bu this is wanting school-agents a cheapest master the only in who apply for undertake for this culpable ig vails, there can reformation soeal must be t experience of we can expect structed in the Too many of o be entrusted w youthful mind. others engage youth, and esp would recomm

CONTI

FOR
Republicans, when you are whether there ciple in politics is but a name, in support of ples were actu candidate has and recommen of your suffrag ed upon to e yourselves by sentative, a fe bitter, whom of a few of hi personal exer push into notio pose of too coe my are awake themselves a are great and vor to compet and strength de yourselves de freemen by e disapprobation ures, by votin be absent at lect his duty measures are prise the unus a mode of e known among plish their pu tempt meet We do not ye never shall.

Fellow-Citi

It appear in the Observ and some of presenting hi date for Repi serve for the month. It tr pretensions o of the Electo short period, prominent c in consequen towns not ha the time pre requisite no Col. Bradl is presumed, the County of his brief pu tive in the L at or about

schoolboy, who had been flogged through the Greek grammar, deemed himself bound to contribute something for the redemption of the classic shores of Greece from the turban'd Turk. These feelings were honorable to us as a people—they showed a generous sympathy for the oppressed—a wish for the success of those who were struggling for liberty, and a release from the most cruel and abject bondage. And if her enemies are still alive and unsubdued, it is not for the want of our maledictions and wishes for their defeat and extinction. So much bustle and parade of sentiment, might have led strangers to suppose that we were really interested in her welfare, and anxious to promote the success of her cause. Such were probably the expectations of the Greeks themselves. How far these expectations have been realized, some opinion may be formed from the accounts published in our last, of the building of the Greek frigates. We do not look upon this as merely a private affair, but one which deeply involves the national character, and if the accused cannot exculpate themselves to the public, we hope they may be held up to public execration and scorn, and receive whatever other punishment their crime may deserve.

TEACHER'S GUIDE. This is a new work, (of which we have received the first number,) intended to supply Teachers and those interested in the care of youth, with the Theory of instruction, by which they may regulate their practice. A work of this kind if properly attended to by those for whom it is intended, is calculated to produce the most beneficial results. Our Teachers are mostly profoundly ignorant of what this work professes to teach, and destitute of what it offers to supply; from whence it follows that we have many masters, but few instructors. We therefore hail this work with pleasure, hoping it may be the commencement of a better state of things. But something more than this is wanting. While parents and school-agents are persuaded that the cheapest master is always the best, and the only inquiry they make of those who apply for the office, is, who will undertake for the lowest price; while this culpable ignorance and apathy prevails, there can be but little hopes of a reformation so much needed. Our appeal must be to the good sense and sad experience of the community, before we can expect to have our schools instructed in the best possible manner. Too many of our Teachers are unfit to be intrusted with the training of the youthful mind. To all such and to all others engaged in the instruction of youth, and especially to parents, we would recommend the above work.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Republicans, the time is approaching when you are again called upon to say whether there is any such thing as principle in politics—whether republicanism is but a name, and your past exertions in support of its character and principles were acts of folly. A Republican candidate has been regularly nominated, and recommended to you as deserving of your suffrages; but you are now called upon to desert him, and disgrace yourselves by choosing for your representative, a federalist, most violent and bitter, whom the indiscretion and folly of a few of his friends, aided by his own personal exertions, have endeavored to push into notice. Slumber not in the repose of too confident security. The enemy are awake and on the alert. If they themselves are weak, their exertions are great and unwearied. They endeavor to compensate for want of numbers and strength by increased activity. Show yourselves deserving the privileges of freemen by exercising them, and your disapprobation of federal men and measures, by voting against them. Let none be absent at the balloting; let none neglect his duty. It is said that active measures are taken in the west to surprise the unsuspecting republicans, that a mode of electioneering hitherto unknown among us is resorted to to accomplish their purpose. Shall such an attempt meet with success among us? We do not yet believe it, and trust we never shall.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fellow-Citizens:

It appears by two communications in the Observer, that Samuel A. Bradley and some of his friends are serious in presenting him to the public as a candidate for Representative to Congress, to serve for the short term of about one month. It may be well to examine the pretensions of this man to the suffrages of the Electors of Oxford, even for this short period, as likewise those of the prominent candidate, Gen. Ripley, who, in consequence of the votes of several towns not having been returned within the time prescribed, fell short of the requisite number, nine votes. Col. Bradley's political character, it is presumed, is generally well known in the County of Oxford. He commenced his brief public career as Representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts at or about the commencement of the

late war, and was distinguished only for his violent and vindictive temper towards the friends of the National Government, and as one of Gov. Strong's warmest and most devoted partisans. His time appears to have been principally occupied, instead of attending to the ordinary duties of legislation, in passing wholesome and salutary laws for the benefit of his constituents—in attending Federal Caucusses and assisting his coadjutors in the holy work of organizing a systematic opposition to the General Government relative to the war—as likewise in obtaining Justices and other commissions for himself, his brothers, and his political adherents. His townsmen in 1814, concluding they could dispense with his further patriotic and praiseworthy services, elected Gen. Ripley in his stead. This, it will be recollected, was the year of the Hartford Convention, against which Gen. R. took a decided stand, and on the final vote for adopting the several articles proposed by them, he was in several instances in the small minority of twenty. At this crisis in what manner was Samuel A. Bradley distinguished? Do we find him standing by his country in this its most critical and trying hour; or do we not find him openly and unblushingly recommending opposition to the General Government "even unto blood," stigmatizing and persecuting its friends, and advocating, with his utmost zeal, the cause of its enemies? It is a fact not to be contradicted, that no town of its magnitude in the State surpassed, or even equalled the town of Fryeburg in the character and temper of its politics. The federalists of that town under the direct auspices and influence of Samuel A. Bradley and a few of his brethren, manifested a greater degree of rancor, persecution, and bitterness, towards a few leading republicans and the friends of the administration generally, than could probably be found within the same limits, in N. England. His abortive attempt to obtain the removal of Gen. McMillan as Sheriff of Oxford, and to get one of his brothers appointed in his stead, is well recollected; and this too, because the General did not think proper to arrest, at the imminent peril of his life, a United States' Officer, returning with his company from the lines, and who was charged with the unpardonable crime of putting under guard for a short time, a few traitors who were detected in the act of supplying the enemy with provisions. The General was examined before Gov. Strong and his Council, and notwithstanding the Colonel attended with a host of witnesses, was most honorably acquitted. The Colonel retired with a passing censure from Judge Wilde, one of the Council, for his ill-timed effort.

The next measure in which he distinguished himself, was his violent and boisterous opposition to the Separation of Maine from Massachusetts. However plain it might have appeared to the Colonel that the separation would swallow us up like an earthquake, he found it difficult to bring a majority of his townsmen to the same belief. They, therefore, in 1819, elected Gen. Ripley, a strenuous advocate for Separation, to the Legislature. The Colonel who was the opposing candidate, and who is always the most persevering when there is the least chance of success, contested Gen. R.'s election, on the ground that two votes were given by persons not legally qualified. The subject was brought before the House of Representatives (which was still Federal) and committed to a federal committee—when, lo! it appeared in evidence, that the two who voted were legal voters, and that instead of voting for Gen. R., as the Colonel and his friends had represented, they both gave their votes for Samuel A. Bradley.—The General took his seat without further molestation, and the vanquished Knight retired to private life with all his "blushing honors thick upon him."

The only public act that Col. B. was instrumental in getting passed, and in which his townsmen were at all interested, was that for a toll bridge in the town of Fryeburg across Saco River, without any provision embraced in it for the inhabitants of the town to pass toll-free—thereby subjecting them and their descendants to a perpetual tax, of which they at this time most sensibly feel the burthen.—The Colonel for the last few years has been considered by his former friends, as politically *defunct*. I had prepared, Mr. Editor, an account more in detail, of the political, as well as personal character of this "wandering" gentleman, interspersed with several anecdotes, which would have been pronounced by the reading community, as much more interesting than a perusal of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" or "Gulliver's Travels"—but perhaps the above may suffice for the present.

Of Gen. Ripley, it may perhaps be unnecessary at this time to say much.—At the commencement of and during the late war, we find him strenuously engaged on the side of his country. Several communications written by him and published at the time in the Argus, are remembered, which breathed a spirit of the most devoted patriotism; a spirit which it would have been well for Col. B. at that time to have cherished. He strongly recommended to the Federal

party, at the time of the declaration of war, to rally around the standard of their country; and at a later period, when the character of the Militia of Oxford who were called to Portland, was assailed by Adjutant Gen. Sumner, in his correspondence with the war department, in relation to the Massachusetts Claim, Gen. R. in a communication, under the signature of "An Officer of Oxford," and published in the Argus, completely and triumphantly vindicated it. Soon after the Separation of Maine, the public attention was first drawn to the important subject of internal improvements, in several communications in the Argus, written by him, particularly as respects the completion of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal.—This latter undertaking might otherwise have slumbered for years.

After the Separation Gen. R. was an active and efficient member of the Senate, was one of the Committee (of three) who reported our present excellent school law, and several of its important provisions were introduced at his suggestion. The section likewise, in the Parish law, providing for the perfect freedom of religious worship, was introduced by him; and in many other measures, the wisdom of which time has tested, he took an active part. His private character is perfectly unexceptionable—and instead of wandering over the County like the magnanimous Colonel, traducing with the foulest and vilest billingsgate the character of his opponent, he remains at home, attending only to his own concerns. Will you then, fellow-citizens, support Samuel A. Bradley, that John Randolph in miniature for Congress, to fill the vacancy, instead of James W. Ripley, who has already received a majority of your votes for the same office—is already elected for the next ensuing two years—who has heretofore received your suffrages, has been thoroughly weighed in the balance and not found wanting. KEZER.

NATIONAL REGISTER.

Sensors of the United States.
DELAWARE. Hon. Daniel Rodney, appointed by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature, to supply the vacancy in the present Congress occasioned by the death of Mr. Vanduyke. The Legislature meets in January.

NEW-JERSEY. Hon. Ephraim Bateman, elected to fill the vacancy in the present Senate, occasioned by the death of Mr. McIlvaine, and also for six years from the 4th March next. Mr. Bateman was a member of the 15th Congress, and the New-York Times says, "is friendly to Mr. Adams' administration."

Representatives to 20th Congress.
MASSACHUSETTS. We can announce with certainty the re-election and choice of the following gentlemen as Representatives to the 20th Congress:—Hon. Daniel Webster, Benjamin W. Crowninshield, John Varnum, Edward Everett, John Davis, John Locke, John Bailey, John Reed, and *Joseph Richardson. (There are vacancies in Bristol, Hampden, Franklin, and Berkshire districts.)
NEW-YORK. [34.] Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, *Churchill C. Cambreleng, *Asahel Wood, *James Strong, re-elected.
*Gulielm C. Verplanck, *Jerome Johnson, *Thomas J. Oakley, *Aaron Ward.

(*) Not of the last Congress.
(a) Voted for Mr. Adams in Congress.
(b) Voted for Mr. Crawford.

THE LITERARY CADET, an administration paper, in Providence, makes the following frank avowal of the principles that we have long known governed the conduct of the Coalition party. Speaking of the election of Robbins to the U. S. Senate, it says, that "It has given the accuser direct and irrefragable testimony, that the Legislature of this State do not place the least confidence in his assertions; and it has also taught him, that the man who opposes the present Administration, whether its acts be right or WRONG, cannot gain the support of discerning legislators." "Discerning legislators" will put down any man who opposes even the wroth measures of the administration! We are glad to see these gentlemen openly avowing their real sentiments. [Boston Statesman.]

Married.

In this town, 19th inst. by T. Webster, Esq. Mr. George O. Chickering, of Hartford, to Miss Olive Lazel, of Chandler's Cove.
In Lincoln Jail, N. C. on the 5th ult. Alfred Martin, aged 24 years, to Catharine Rungner, aged 18, after a courtship of half an hour, through the prison gates!

Died.

In this town, the 20th ult. Mr. Asa Dean, aged 69,—a soldier in the Revolutionary war. In Bangor, Mr. Nathaniel Spencer, at the advanced age of 106.
In Philadelphia, Seltceck Osborn, Esq. formerly editor of the American Watchman.
In Middlebury, Vt. Mr. Joseph Jakeway,—one of Paul Jones' men,—aged 80.
In Boston, Mr. Roland Bennett, aged 99 years and 8 months, one of the old Revolutionary Patriots.
In Cohasset, Capt. John Sutton, a soldier of the Revolutionary Army, aged 77.
In Lunenburg, Mr. Thaddeus Pollard, aged 72, a Revolutionary soldier.
In Lyndeborough, N. H. Peter Clark, Esq. aged 83, one of the most aged and respected inhabitants of that town. He received a Captain's commission in the Revolutionary Army in 1773; commanded a company at Bennington under Gen. Stark, and was at the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777.

BARGAINS!!

As the concerns of the Oxford Bookstore will be closed in a few days, the subscriber will sell his goods at low prices. Persons in want of BOOKS, STATIONARY, or any other articles usually kept at said Store, have now an opportunity of purchasing to advantage.
For sale as above,
Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS; Coffee; Chocolate; Tobacco; Raisins; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger; Salt Peter; and several other articles usually wanted in families.—The articles are of good quality, and will be sold cheap.
Nov. 23.

NEW STORE. New Goods.

JOSEPH HARROD
IS NOW OPENING for sale, an extensive assortment of
English, French, India, & American
PIECE GOODS.
—LIKEWISE—
A great variety of Common, Fine, Super and Extra Superfine
Kidderminster Carpetings,
with Medallion and Drop Figures.
VENETIAN FLOOR & STAIR
CARPETS,
HEARTH RUGS.
Carpet Bindings, &c.

—ALSO—
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
from No. 4, to 12,
At the NEW STORE, corner of Exchange and Middle-streets.
Portland, Nov. 20, 1826. tf 125

Drawing Announced.

THE Drawing of Class No. 8, CUMBERLAND AND OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY will POSITIVELY take place at the Town Hall in Portland, on TUESDAY, Dec. 5th, next, at 8 o'clock P. M.
P. VARNUM,
J. P. BOYD,
N. MITCHELL, } Managers.
Portland, Nov. 13, 1826.
A few chances for Fortunes at the Oxford Bookstore.

STATE OF MAINE.

To STEPHEN CHASE, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

WE the subscribers, five of the Proprietors of the township of Lovell and the township of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, deeming a meeting of said Proprietors of the townships aforesaid necessary, do hereby apply to you for a warrant to call a meeting of said Proprietors, to be holden at the dwelling-house of John Wood, in Fryeburg, in said County of Oxford, on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz:—

- 1st. To choose a Moderator.
 - 2d. To choose a Clerk, Treasurer, and all such officers as may be needful to transact the business of said Proprietors.
 - 3d. To accept the reports of Committees who have been heretofore appointed to lay out their lands in Lots, and other purposes.
 - 4th. To raise such sum or sums of money as will be necessary to defray the expenses of the Proprietors, and to pay all the debts incurred.
 - 5th. To determine whether the Proprietors will sell the residue of their Lands, or Timber, or any part thereof, or both, in said townships, to defray the expenses and demands against said Proprietors, and if so, to fix upon the manner of disposing of the same.
 - 6th. To act upon all such matters and things as shall be deemed necessary to close and finally finish the concerns of the Proprietors.
- JOHN WOOD,
SAMUEL NEVERS,
BENJAMIN WEBBER,
ROBERT PAGE,
ROBERT BRADLEY.
Fryeburg, November 13, 1826.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss. To JOHN WOOD, of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, one of the Proprietors of the township of Lovell and of the township of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, and one of the subscribers of the foregoing application.

In the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of the township of Lovell and township of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes expressed in the foregoing application, and to act upon the several articles mentioned therein, and you are required to make due return to the said Proprietors at their said meeting.

Given under my hand and seal this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.
STEPHEN CHASE, Just. Peace.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:
"I, JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since.
Hooksett, June, 1823.
For sale by appointment of the Proprietors, at the Oxford Bookstore.

ASA BARTON,

AGENT FOR THE
New-England Insurance Company,
Capital 200,000 Dollars,
continues to issue Policies at fair rates of Premiums, on application to him at the
OXFORD BOOKSTORE.
Paris, Nov. 18.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Stationary.

For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore,
MORSE'S, Cummings', Adams', Goldsmith's, Woodbridge's and Worcester's GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS; Cummings' Easy Lessons; Perry's, Walker's, and Johnson's DICTIONARIES; Murray's, Fisk's, and Ingersoll's GRAMMARS; Young Ladies' Accidence; Whelpley's Compend, with Questions; Scott's Lessons; English Reader; American Preceptor; Columbian Orator; Murray's Introduction; Murray's Sequel; Evangelical Instructor; Museum; Student's Companion, new edition; Pike's, Walsh's, Bezout's and Kiune's ARITHMETICS; Webster's and Goodale's SPELLING BOOKS; Scholar's First Book; with most School Books used in this part of the State.—All of which will be sold cheap, either by the dozen or single.
Also,—Writing and Cyphering Books; Quills; Ink Powder; Slates and Pencils; Paper, &c.
Nov. 16.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
150 BUSHELS GOOD CORN;
300 do. do. RYE;
100 do. do. WHEAT.
—ALSO—
60 M. good Laying SHINGLES:
which will be sold low for Cash or Six Months' Credit, good security.
JOHN R. BRIGGS.
Woodstock, Oct. 30, 1826. tf 122

Almanacks for 1827.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the hundred, dozen, or single, the
Maine Farmers' Almanack for 1827,
Also, for sale by Thomas Crocker, Esq. and Maj. John Dennett, Paris, and Mr. Increase Robinson, Norway.
Nov. 16.

Capt. John Evans' Estate.

THE subscribers have been commissioned by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and allow claims upon the estate of JOHN EVANS, late of Fryeburg, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, and will attend to that service, at the office of STEPHEN CHASE, Esq. in said Fryeburg, on the second Monday of January and on the second Monday of February next. Claims, to be allowed, must be proved.
JOHN STUART BARROWS.
HENRY C. BUSEWELL.
Fryeburg, Nov. 13, 1826. 125

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN

Anodyne Liniment,

OR,

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

THIS most excellent preparation is composed of a number of the most powerful articles which the Materia Medica affords, several of which have never before been combined in any preparation, of this kind, and is considered, by good judges, to be decidedly superior to any other Opodeldoc. Externally it will be used with great advantage for gout and rheumatism; for Strains, Bruises and Swellings; for Numbness, Stiffness, and Cramp, in the Neck, Back or Limbs. Surgeons will find it an admirable application to dislocated joints and Fractured Bones, both before and after setting.
Internally it is used with the most happy effects for Asthma, for hard, dry, spasmodic coughs attended with pain in the side, for Hooping Cough, for pains and soreness, in the stomach and sides caused by lifting or otherwise, for suppression of the Urin, for Deafness which has recently occurred, and for pains and itching in the ears; a lock of cotton dipped in it and put into a painful tooth, gives immediate relief. It will be found to possess all the virtues of the British Oil, of the white, or any other Opodeldoc now in existence, while its power and effects are double to that of any of them.—Testimonies of its beneficial effects in particular cases might be multiplied at pleasure, but the following respectable Certificates are thought to be sufficient.

CERTIFICATES.

I the subscriber do hereby certify, that after having been troubled with a Rheumatic Affection for some years, I was attacked with a Gouty Rheumatism in all my limbs, towards the close of the year 1824, and was attended on for a number of weeks by two skillful physicians, without the least sensible benefit. My legs and thighs were almost as big as my body, and my hands and arms so much swelled, that I could neither turn in bed nor feed myself. While in this state, Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Liquid Opodeldoc was recommended to me, and I commenced the use of it in Feb. 1825—and the use of this Medicine, and a fannel roller three weeks, entirely relieved the pain and swelling of my limbs. During this time I used a bottle of Whitwell's Liquid Opodeldoc on one limb, without any advantage whatever. I attribute it to the blessing of God on this excellent preparation, that I am now out of my grave. I would say to the sufferer from Rheumatism, "go thou and do likewise."
FRANKLIN, Sept. 12, 1825.
We, the subscribers, having experienced the good effects of Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment in relieving obstructions of the water, do hereby give our testimony in favor of that excellent remedy in this painful complaint.
CHRISTIANA K. MERCER, of Sullivan.
ELIZA HOOPER, of Franklin.
SAMUEL BEAN, of Sullivan.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Bookstore, who is agent for the Proprietor; Also, by the Proprietor at Sullivan, Me. by the principal Apothecaries in the State, and by Wakefield, Smith and Co. 121, Washington-street, Boston. 63wly 125

INDELIBLE INK.

For marking on Cotton and Linen.
For sale at the Oxford Bookstore.
Nov. 16.

THE BOWER.

[From the Rockingham Gazette.]

There's a bright cloud in the deep blue sky,
—But it finds no kinder there,
As it travels on through immensity,
Outspread on the morning air.

The herdsman is swelling his cheerful song
Far over the greenwood glen;
—But it sweeps in its silent pride along,
For it loves not the music of men.

There is joy on earth,—but it heeds it not,
For the wail of the midnight blast,
When it startles the dreamer as o'er his cot
The storm-spirit's mantle is cast.

Math music far sweeter for such as they
Than the herdsman's evening hymn;
When at the close of the harvest day,
Through the forest walks long and dim,

He turns his eye to the thin blue wreath
As it rises far over the wood;
Unstirred by the kiss of the evening's breath,
From his own home's solitude.

Like that bright cloud is the sorrowing heart
When severed from all it loves;
In the world's cold bosom it claims no part,
And onward alone it moves.

There is joy on earth,—but it heeds it not,
—And the sound of mirth falls cold,
For it speaks of those who are we're forgot,
—It tells of the days of old.

It tells of the bright and laughing hours
That died as the summer died;
And the autumn wind that mourned o'er the flowers
As they drooped on the valley-side.

Seemed gently to smile in its mournful strain
O'er the graves of Hope's sweet flowers;
That summer should bloom o'er our hearts
Again.

In brighter and happier hours
Portland, Sept. 28th, 1826. F. M.

THE CONTRAST.

To his gallant horse, the warrior sprung—
They called and he would not stay,
And the hoof of his hurrying charger rung,
As to battle he rushed away.

She stood aloft on the warbler's tower,
And she followed him over the plain,
And she watched thro' many a silent hour—
But she heard not his tramp again.

They came when the morning was cold and
pale,
With a warrior on his bier,
And his banner rent like a tattered sail,
Showed he died not the death of fear.

They brought him in pride and sorrow, back
To the home he had left so gay,
When he gallantly flew on glory's track,
And to battle rushed away.

J. A. PERCIVAL.

THE OLIO.

[From the Nantucket Inquirer.]

EAST WINDS.

Now the sky is darkened with driz-
zly vapors that sweep furiously across
sea and land before the hoarse and sorry
blast. Now forests or mountain-tops
crouch and groan, while their tawny
leaves and awaneked boughs detach
themselves in the struggle, and seek
abiding places in the crevices, among
broken crags and beneath overarching
precipices. Now on the vexed deep,
alternately rising into foam and sub-
siding into gloomy hollows, the undulating
billows seem to chase each other to-
wards the sounding strand. Tall masts
bend obsequiously, and big sails become
inflated, and the creaking cordage re-
plies to the whistling of Boreas through
huge and lofty pulleys. Now cliffs and
promontories offer shelter to small craft,
and fishing smacks send from the breeze
into smooth basins, emulous of ease and
safety and cod-fish. Now on open lands
the pedestrian more closely buttons his
doublet and turns diagonally from the
bleak and cutting gust. The staid citi-
zen, plodding through streets on urgent
business, extends one arm horizontally
across his fluttering coat folds, and
grasps with a spare hand the front rim
of his ample beaver, disposed to desert
its post at every vagrant puff. Cats coil
themselves snugly into chimney corners,
resting their chins upon the warm
hearth, with their knees above their
noses. Dogs scamper before the wind
on three legs, and some with bushy tails
make marvellous headway. Maidens
whose lovers are over the salt sea, re-
tire to meditate tenderly upon the com-
ing storm, and commence editing
"these few lines to let you know that I
am well." Now loose window-panes rattle,
and back doors slam ominously for
adventurous fingers; and clothes hung
up to dry, flap fearfully the suds in Mol-
ly's eye. Now hyponochriads and rheu-
matists and ascetics think favorably
of flannels and whiskey-punch. Now
nankin inexpressibles and bare necks are
not to be ruminated upon. The prudent
matron places a cushion in the great
arm chair, and rumages her store of
stocking yarn. Now sociability is fright-
ened, and all animated beings seem to
stand apart, save the few gossips that
can hail each other from the kitchen
windows; these congregate, and over
the blazing faggot, and the growing hose,
hold mysterious and unfathomable con-
fabulation. Now love-smitten poetings
steal softly into obscure cock-lofts, and
commune with Apollo and the spiders.
Dandies and dandiball fowls shrink from
the uncourteous air, and hide themselves
in comfortable nooks. Spinners of no-
torious discretion fortify their frames with
woollen garments; and the antiquated
bachelor, studios of warmth, contem-
plates with complacency an additional
blanket, or ponders seriously on thicker
night-caps. Tea is not permitted longer
to evaporate in steam while tarrying for
residents, and hot rolls are quite suf-

ferable commodities. Matters look dim-
ly through spectacles, and an universal
scowl seems to sully the visage of na-
ture. Now long noses have blue tips,
and are afflicted with palsy. Now
dough-faces come into vogue, and be-
numbed fingers seek refuge in doe skin.
Roistering boys resume red caps, and
romps wrap calico about their elbows.
The price of fuel advances, and parlor
fire-boards are displaced, and gauze
stripped from brass andirons, and the
wood-saw screams in the cellar. Now
low spirits creep over man and beast;
the streets invite not to perambulation,
nor the fields to an equestrian ramble.
Shop-keepers grumble about hard times,
and look askance with dreadful antici-
pation at the files of bills payable. In
such weather a dun comes doubly un-
welcome, and calamity falls with tenfold
heaviness. A raw east wind forms a
medium through which all the evils of
life, whether real or imaginary, are in-
finitely magnified. Now news travels
slowly and grudgingly, and horrid acci-
dents are difficult of invention, and dull-
ness sits upon the scribe's quill. Now
editors are put to it for leading articles,
and a full column on some topic that in-
volves neither religion nor politics is a
desideratum—ecce signum.

PLEASANTRIES OF DESPOTISM.

A rich foreigner, named Sunderland,
was a banker to the court, and naturalized
in Russia; he enjoyed great favor
with the Empress. He was one morn-
ing informed that the house was sur-
rounded with guards and that the head
of the police wanted to see him. This
officer, whose name was Reliew, entered
soon after, in great consternation,
and addressing Sunderland, said, "I am
charged, to my deep regret, by my gra-
cious sovereign, to execute an order of
which the severity terrifies and afflicts
me; yet I am ignorant by what fault or
crime you have excited the resentment
of her majesty to such a degree." "Well,
Sir," replied the banker, "I am
as ignorant, and even more so than your-
self; my surprise exceeds your own.
But what is that order?" "Sir," re-
joined the officer, "I really want coun-
sel to make it known to you." "What
can I have lost the confidence of the
Empress?" "If that was all, you would
not see me so distressed. Confidence
may be renewed or a place restored." "Well,
am I to be sent back to my own
country?" "That would be disagree-
able, but with your riches, people are
well off every where." "My God!"
exclaimed Sunderland, trembling, "is it
intended to exile me to Siberia?" "Alas!
one could return from thence." "To
throw me into prison, perhaps?" "If
only that, you might get out again." "Good
Heavens! do they intend to
kill me?" "That is a dreadful pun-
ishment, but it does not kill." "But
how," said the banker, whose terror had
now become still greater, "is my life in
danger? The Empress, so kind and
merciful, and who spoke to me with such
kindness only two days ago, does she
wish ***** but I cannot be-
lieve it. Pray come to the point! death
itself would be preferable to this sus-
pense." "Well, then! my dear sir,"
said the officer, at length, in a lamenta-
ble tone, "my gracious sovereign has
given orders to emplace (emplace) you."
"To emplace me!" cried Sunderland,
fixing his eyes on the interlocutor, "but
you have lost your senses, or the Em-
press has not preserved hers; besides,
you would not surely receive such an
order without representing its barbarity
and extravagance." "Alas! my unfor-
tunate friend, I did that which we scarce-
ly ever dare attempt: I showed my sur-
prise and sorrow, and was about to haz-
ard some humble remonstrances; but
my august sovereign, in a tone of irri-
tation, reproached me for my hesitation,
ordered me to quit her presence, and
execute her wish instantly, adding the
following words, which still ring in my
ears: "Go, said she, and do not forget
that it is your duty to perform without
murmuring, all the commissions which
I deign to entrust you." It would be im-
possible to describe the mingled aston-
ishment, rage, trembling and despair of
the banker.

After having allowed him a few mo-
ments to give vent to rage and grief, the
head of the police said he would give
him a quarter of an hour to put his af-
fairs in order. Upon this, Sunderland
conjured, begged, and prayed, that he
would allow him to write a note to the
Empress, to implore her pity. After re-
peated refusals, the magistrate, over-
come at length by his supplications,
yielded to them in trembling, and taking
the note, hurried off to the Count de
Brace, not daring to return to the pal-
ace. The Count, as may be expected,
thought he was mad, and ordered Re-
lieu to follow him to the palace, and
wait orders there. Being introduced to
the Empress, he lost no time in explain-
ing the object of his visit.

Catherine, on hearing the strange re-
cital, exclaimed: "Just Heaven! what
a dreadful idea! surely Reliew must
have lost his senses. Count, run and
order this madman instantly to deliver
my poor banker from his ridiculous ter-
rors; and set him at liberty." The
Count obeyed, executed his orders, and
on returning, he found the Empress
roaring with laughter. "I now," said
she, "see the cause of a scene as ludi-

crous as it is inconceivable: I had, for
some years, a pretty dog, of which I
was very fond, and I had given him the
name of Sunderland, because it was of
an Englishman who presented it to me.
This little animal has just died; I or-
dered Reliew to have it stuffed, (empa-
lier) and as he hesitated, I got into a
passion with him, imagining that he had,
from foolish vanity, thought such a com-
mission beneath his dignity; such is the
solution of this ridiculous enigma!"

Count de Segur's Memoirs.

A NEW-JERSEY SCHOOLMASTER.

The following has been handed to us
by a gentleman of respectability, as a
genuine transcript of a document which
was circulated some time since in the
neighborhood of Roadstown, New Jer-
sey.—No business has more intrinsic re-
spectability than that of an instructor of
youth, and it cannot be too deeply re-
gretted that a profession of so much im-
portance to the community should be
brought into disrepute by the ignorance
of pretenders.

[Nat. Jour.]

ROADS-TOWN, February 25th, 1818.

This affidavit or declaration is to certify
and inform the respectable antecedi of the
vicinity of Mr. John Holmes, that if a com-
petent multitude of tyros or students be ag-
gregated in conjunction to the stipulation of
the insertion herein made manifest, that W.
Wood of the corporation of Greenwich,
will (God willing) commence his talented
exposition, juvenile or recent mansion of lit-
erature in the vicinity above cited, on —
Where he will degenerate the sentence of
orthography or spelling, prelection or read-
ing, chirography or writing, arithmetic or
mathematical numbers, at two dollars and
fifty cents per scholar.—Book keeping, geo-
graphy and grammar or philological powers
which consist of orthography or the art of
spelling. 2ly, etymology or deduction of ra-
dical words the inflection nouns and verbs,
&c. 3ly, syntax the construction or mean-
ing of words, Prosody that which teaches the
sound quantity of syllables, manner of verbs,
these latter branches at the rate of three dol-
lars per quarter and at term of seventy-two
days for a quarter.

We the subscribers do each severally agree
to pay the said Wood the said sum of money
for teaching the aforesaid branches of science.
Subscribers names.

BULLS.

In "Nathan Bailey's Universal Etymologi-
cal English Dictionary," article Medlar, is the
following scientific definition: "A fruit which
is grateful to the stomach, but is not ripe till
it is rotten."—Again, the derivation of the
word Lungs is thus given: derived from *lum*,
Sax. empty, they being filled with nothing
but wind.

Littleton, author of the Classical Latin
Dictionary, gives us under the word Specu-
laria, "Glass Windows made of fine transpa-
rent Stone like Juncus."

The Colossus of Lexicographers, Samuel
Johnson, is as deep in the mire. Turn to his
Journey to the Western Islands, (edition
12mo. printed in Edinburgh, 1811,) and at
page 35, where he is describing the winter
of the Hebrides, he expresses himself thus:
"the inlets of the sea, which shoot very far
into the island, never have any ice upon
them, and the pools of fresh water will never
bear the water."—Turn also to p. 77, of the
same book, and the following inexcusable
bull occurs: "MacLeod choked them with
smoke, and left them lying dead by families
as they stood."—At page 123 we have another
specimen: "This faculty of seeing things
out of sight is local."

AGRICULTURAL.

CORN AND COB-MEAL.

From the results of actual experiment,
much profit seems to be promised to farm-
ers, from feeding cattle, swine and
horses, with provender made from grind-
ing corn with the cobs in the ear. A
gentleman in Massachusetts, who made
use of it in feeding swine, says, "there
were none in the neighborhood grew so
fast, or were fit to kill so soon in au-
tumn. The neighbors were surprised
that my hogs looked so white and grew
so well, being fed as they were with
cob-meal, potatoes, and the wash of four
cows. Some ridiculed the notion; others
disputed and disbelieved the account
—but finally all were obliged to believe
the fact, though loth to try the experi-
ment." Another gentleman of that
State, has been in the practice for sev-
eral years of feeding cattle with cob-
meal, and gives it decidedly the prefer-
ence. In order to ascertain its compari-
son value, he made the following ex-
periment, the result of which must be
highly interesting to those engaged in
still-feeding.—Having a yoke of oxen
so even matched that no one who view-
ed the cattle appeared satisfied which
was best, I thought I would try an ex-
periment, by feeding one ox with corn
and oats ground, and the other with corn
and cobs. The cob is computed to make
a little more than one third, therefore I
mixed the other with one third oats,
which was my former mode. I gave
each ox an equal quantity at a time, ex-
cept that the one which had corn and
oats some days became dainty, and would
not eat his allowance, while the other
kept a regular course. The allowance
for both was a little over three pecks
per day. When I took the cattle to
market, Mr. A. White bought them:
they weighed about 23 hundred and a
half. The one fed on corn and oats had
162 pounds of tallow, and weighed about
half a hundred more. The one fed on
corn and cobs had 163 pounds of tallow,
and Mr. White pronounced his beef half
a dollar better than that of the other,
mostly on account of the color of the
beef, &c." As another proof of the
superiority of the cob-meal, the same
gentleman observes, "In no instance

TAILORING.

M. STEDMAN

TAKES this method to inform her friends
and the public, that she has commene-
ed the

Tailoring Business,

In the Shop adjoining the Store of Thomas
Crocker, Esq. where she will be ready to
execute work on good terms and in a faithful
manner.—Her prices for cutting and making
COATS will be from \$1.50 cents to \$2; for
PANTALOONS and VESTS from 50 to 75
cents each—and other work in the same pro-
portion.

She believes from the experience she has
had in the business, that she may confident-
ly engage to give satisfaction to her employ-
ers. Paris, Nov. 7.

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber will place in an Attorney's
hands all of his unsettled accounts and
notes, in sufficient time to be sued for the
next term of the Court of Common Pleas in
January next. H. R. PARSONS.
Paris, Oct. 31, 1826: 6w 123

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given to all persons indebted
to the subscriber, either by Note or Ac-
count, that they must make payment pre-
vious to the first of December next, or their
demands will be left with an Attorney for
collection. JAIROS SHAW.
Paris, Nov. 4, 1826. 123

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber
about the first of October last,—two
light red Yearling STRENS; two black Year-
ling STRENS, one with a white face; and one
black Yearling HIRER, with a white tail.
The owner is requested to prove property,
pay charges, and take them away.
AMOS FULLER.
Paris, Nov. 4, 1826. 123

HARTFORD PETITION.

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the State of Maine, in
Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the town
of Hartford, in the County of Oxford,
respectfully represent that from the geo-
graphical condition of their town and the moun-
tainous character of their lands, they are de-
prived of many of the conveniences enjoyed by
other towns generally, and are put to very
great inconveniences in assembling to trans-
act their public town business, and other
necessary affairs—that from the peculiar lo-
cation of the town no central point is afford-
ed for those purposes—that there is neither
gristmill or sawmill of any efficiency, nor any
water machinery in the whole town, nor any
water privilege sufficient to afford a perma-
nent mill site for either of those purposes;
from which causes few mechanics settle in
the town, and its inhabitants are obliged to
go abroad for all accommodations of this
character—that for those purposes and for
transacting their mercantile concerns, those
of the inhabitants living on the south part of
the town, go to Buckfield Village, where their
roads concentrate, while those on the north
part go chiefly to Canton, and some to
Summer.

The undersigned therefore confidently be-
lieve it would greatly conduce to the gen-
eral good of the inhabitants, that the town
should be divided, and a part annexed to
Buckfield, a part to Canton, and a part to
Summer, and your petitioners being on the
southerly side of the town, for the reasons
above given, respectfully request, that that
part of Hartford lying southerly of the line
running between lots numbers ten and eleven
in the first range, and thence due east across
the town, may be set off and annexed to
Buckfield, to become a part of that town,
and as in duty bound will ever pray.
JAY W. WARREN, and 72 others.
Hartford, November 9, 1826. 124

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the State of Maine, in
Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the town
of Hartford, in the County of Oxford,
respectfully represent, that from the geo-
graphical condition of their town, and the moun-
tainous character of their lands, they are de-
prived of many of the conveniences enjoyed by
other towns generally, and are put to very
great inconvenience in assembling to trans-
act their public town business.—That from
the peculiar location of the town no
central point is afforded for these purposes—
that there is neither gristmill or sawmill of
any efficiency, nor any water machinery
sufficient to afford a permanent mill site for
either of those purposes; from which cause
few mechanics settle in the town, and its
inhabitants are obliged to go abroad for all
accommodations of this character. That for
these purposes and for transacting their mer-
cantile concerns, those of the inhabitants
who live on the south part of the town, go to
Buckfield Village, where their roads concen-
trate, while those on the north part go chief-
ly to Canton.

The undersigned therefore confidently be-
lieve it would greatly conduce to the gen-
eral good of the inhabitants, that the town
should be divided, and a part annexed to
Buckfield and a part to Canton; and your
petitioners being on the northerly part of the
town, for the reasons above given, respect-
fully request, that that part of Hartford lying
northerly of a line running between lots
No. 10 and 11 in the first range, and thence
due east, across the town, may be set off and
annexed to Canton.

OAKES THOMPSON, and 67 others.
Hartford, Oct. 20, 1826. 124

The Observer

Is published every Thursday morning, by
ASA BARTON,
(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)
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